

BEM, Pavel; HABANEC, Josef; KARBAN, Oldrich; NEMEC, Jan

Measurement of proton polarization in elastic scattering on carbon.
Jaderna energie 8 no.3:96-97 Mr '62.

Polarized proton beam from a cyclotron

Z/038/62/000/006/002/004
D409/D301

Rev. Let. 1 (1958), p. 374). Several tests have been made to ionize an atom beam. The paper lists three methods for solving this problem (1) The density of ionizing electrons can be increased by a method described by J. Habanec (Ref. 10: Czech. Journ. f. Physic, printing) where the frequency of the r-f voltage applied to the electrodes of the ion source is in a certain ratio to the electron transit time; (2) Ionization of the atom beam in rare-gas or metal-vapor medium; (3) Reducing the velocity of the atom beam which increases the likelihood of atom ionization. An additional ionization increase may be achieved when the beam, instead of passing between the dees, enters the chamber vertically from the direction of the upper pole shoe. (Technical Editor: M. Uhlíř). There are 4 figures. The most important English-language publications are: N.F. Mott, H.S.W. Masey: Theory of Atomic Collisions (1949) Schlier Ch. CERN 58-3; J. Flinta: Nuclear Instruments 2 (1958), p.219.

ASSOCIATION: Ústav jaderného výzkumu ČSAV, Řež (Nuclear Research Institute Czechoslovak AS, Řež)

Card 2/2

Z/038/62/000/006/002/004
D409/D301

AUTHOR: Habanec, Josef

TITLE: Polarized proton beam from a cyclotron

PERIODICAL: Jaderná energie, no. 6, 1962, 185 - 188

TEXT: The article, a reprint of a report presented at the Krakow Conference on Cyclotron Problems in June 1961, is based on various publications mostly of Western origin, and lists well-known methods to obtain a polarized proton beam from a cyclotron and possibilities of obtaining an intense atom beam which is efficiently ionized. A favorable method of obtaining a polarized beam where an atomary hydrogen beam is first polarized, then ionized, and finally accelerated, originally suggested by G. Clausnitzer (Ref. 3: Zeitschrift für Physik 114 (1956, p. 336) has gradually been improved till beam intensities of 10^{16} atoms/sec and a polarization of $P = 0.62$ were reached. Considerably higher beam intensities (up to 10^{19} deuterons/sec) can be reached by magnetic separation as described by Rudin (Ref. 7: Helvetica Physica Acta 34 (1961), p. 58) and by adiabatic change of particle state as described by A. Abragam and J.M. Winter (Ref. 8: Card 1/2

33190

S/058/62/000/004/141/160
A061/A101

20. 3312
AUTHOR: Habanec, J.

TITLE: A new type of ion source

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 4, 1962, 50, abstract 4Zh333
("Chekhosl. fiz. zh.", 1961, v. B11, no. 3, 223 - 224, English)

TEXT: A new ion source with improved ionizing efficiency is proposed. Its operation is based on the fact that ionization in the space of discharge is increased at a given ratio between the period, τ , of h-f voltage applied to the electrodes and the time, ϑ , of electron travel through the interelectrode gap, namely, $\vartheta/\tau = 0.5$ to 0.9 (Habanec, J. "Czech. J. Phys.", 1952, v. 2, 19). Ionization in this system is about 20 times higher than in the case of a constant potential difference of the same magnitude.

D. Orlinskiy

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card (1/1)

27450

Tasks of nuclear physics ...

Z/038/61/000/010/002/008
D291/D301

temperature of liquid helium can be started late in 1961. There are 14 figures and 15 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Ústav jaderného výzkumu ČSAV, Řež (Nuclear Research Institute Czechoslovak AS, Řež)

Card 6/6

2450

Z/038/61/000/010/002/008
D291/D301

Tasks of nuclear physics ...

tasks of the Czechoslovak Nuclear Research Institute. Studies will concentrate mainly on the characteristics of the nucleus, nuclear spectroscopy, the mechanism of nuclear reactions, the construction of fission products, and the behavior of aligned nuclei. For these purposes, new equipment is being developed and/or installed at the Institute. A Litvinov magnetic analyzer is being built for measuring the energy spectra and angle distribution of fission products. The instrument is basically a 12-channel spectrograph. A special apparatus prepared at the Institute measures the p - γ correlation during nonelastic proton scattering. The γ -detector consists of a NaI crystal and a FEU-33 photomultiplier; the proton detector consists of a thin Cs crystal and a FEU-33 photomultiplier. The discrimination for γ is 10%, for 6.5 mev protons 4%; the discrimination period for rapid coincidence is $4 \cdot 10^{-9}$ sec. The polarization of protons during scattering on nuclei with zero spin is measured by the standard method of double scattering. Studies on aligned nuclei will be performed in the cryogenic laboratory and are still in the preparatory stage. It is expected that experiments at the

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Tasks of nuclear physics

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for Physical Problems of the AS USSR in Moscow, and was put into test operation on April 13, 1960. It applies the Joule-Thomson effect and has a capacity of 11 l/hr. The output of the hydrogen compressor is 50 Nm³/hr, that of the helium compressor 80 Nm³/hr. Individual parts (i.e. the liquefier itself, compressors and pumps, gas containers, etc.) are installed in separate rooms which are ventilated and equipped with electro-conducting rubber floors. The Soviet ZhAK-80 nitrogen liquefier has a capacity of approximately 15 l/hr. An 80-kW magnet for very low temperatures produced by adiabatic demagnetization has pole shoes 220 mm in diameter and develops a magnetic field of 24 kG in the 55 mm gap. The magnet can be lowered 550 mm and turned 180°. Resonance experiments can be performed with a 2.5 kW magnet which has pole shoes 300 mm in diameter and develops a magnetic field of 18 kG in the 25 mm gap. For very strong magnetic fields (up to 50 kG), special iron-coreless, water-cooled coils are being developed which will be fed from a 1 Mw d-c generator. The cryogenic section is expected to become one of the most modern equipped laboratories in Europe. The article lists now some of the research

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Tasks of nuclear physics ...

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D291/D301

nitrogen and carbon dioxide under a pressure of 15-25 atm. The 48 cm wide conveyor moves with a speed of 21 m/sec. The accelerator tube is 84 cm long and the tension achieved at a pressure of 15 atm. is 1 mv. The larger accelerator was developed and is being produced by the ZVIL National Enterprise in Plzeň. The generator is also situated in a pressure container 200 cm inner diameter and 800 cm high. The space between the hv electrode (820 mm in diameter) and the wall is separated by two jackets, 1,140 and 1,500 mm in diameter, for better utilization of the dielectric. The entire column is 4,500 cm high. The conveyor, made of laminated, rubber-coated silk, is 50 cm wide and moves with a speed of 12 - 20 m/sec. Preliminary verification tests produced a tension of 3.5 mv. The cryogenic laboratory of the Czechoslovak Nuclear Research Institute is equipped with liquefiers for hydrogen, helium and nitrogen, strong magnets, and magnets with high magnetic-field homogeneity. The GS-2 helium and hydrogen liquefier was produced by the Kralovopolská strojírna, n.p., závod Děčín (Kralovopole Machine Plant, National Enterprise, subsidiary in Děčín), according to documentation supplied by the Institute

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Tasks of nuclear physics ...

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D291/D301

an output of 120 kW; the frequency and the intensity of the magnetic field are maintained with an accuracy of 10^{-4} . The cyclotron has an input of 1 Mw, approximately 500,000 kcal/hr are dissipated by the water-cooling system. The accelerator operates in a vacuum of 10^{-5} mm Hg, the total pumped volume is 5 m³ and the pumps have a capacity of 3,000 l/sec (at 10^{-5} mm Hg). The accelerated beam is vertically and horizontally focused by two quadrupole lenses and is deflected to weaken the cyclotron background. The target chamber at the end of the beam-extraction tube has a separate vacuum system and remotely controlled manipulators. The cyclotron can also be used to produce some radio-isotopes, especially short-lived and pure isotopes without carriers. Tests are being made to obtain polarized beams directly from the cyclotron. A small electrostatic van de Graaff accelerator (3 mev) was designed and built by the institute, under the supervision of Engineer Simán, for research purposes and as a test model for constructing a larger accelerator (4-5 mev). The small accelerator for electrons and ions is situated in a pressure container 850 mm in diameter and 2,500 mm high, filled with a mixture of

Card 2/6

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Z/038/61/000/010/002/008
D/291/D301

AUTHORS: Habanec, Josef; Šafrata, Stanislav; Nový, František;
Frano, Pavel, and Némec, Jan

TITLE: Tasks of nuclear physics and some major equipment
of the Nuclear Research Institute

PERIODICAL: Jaderná energie, No. 10, 1961, 330-337

TEXT: The article describes certain equipment of the Czechoslovak Nuclear Research Institute, namely the Soviet-procured cyclotron, a small electrostatic accelerator, the Czech GS-2 hydrogen and helium liquefier and the Soviet HCAK-80 (ZhAK-80) liquefier, and lists some research fields of the institute. The cyclotron can accelerate deuterium ions to 13 mev and alpha-particles to 26 mev. The ion source is a discharge tube for deuterium or helium ionization. The voltage on the dees reaches up to 150 kv, the voltage of the deflector is 70 kv. The 120 cm gap between the pole shoes is made with an accuracy of ± 0.2 mm. A quarter-wave coaxial line for the 10 Mc voltage on the dees eliminates the need for insulators. The rf generator supplying the dees has
Card 1/6

21,3100 *also 2106, 2606* 26850
Z/038/61/000/004/005/005
D238/D305

AUTHORS: Petukhov, V.A., Habanec, J., Zhuravlev, A.A., Karmasin, M.,
Kotov, V.J., Myae, E.A., Obukhov, J.L., Sechor, V., Cirák,
J., Benda, F., Dobiáš, J., Marek, M., Fukátko, T., Svetov, L.
V.

TITLE: A model of an annular cyclotron

PERIODICAL: Jaderná energie, no. 4, 1961, 136 - 137

TEXT: This is a translation of an Russian article entitled "Model'
kol'tsevogo fazotrona" (Model of an Annular Cyclotron) originally published
in the Soviet periodical "Atomnaya energiya", 9, (1960), no. 12, pp 491-493.
It deals with the model of an annular cyclotron which is a fixed-field, al-
ternating-gradient accelerator, built by Soviet and Czechoslovak physicists
at the United Institute of Nuclear Research in Dubna. The proposal for an
annular cyclotron was made for the first time in 1953 by A.A. Kolomenskiy,
V.A. Petukhov and M.S. Rabinovich (Ref 1: Nekotoryye voprosy teorii tsikli-
cheskikh uskoriteley (Some Problems of the Theory of Cyclic Accelerators), AN
SSSR, 1955; Priory i tehnika experimenta (1956), no. 2, p. 26). The elec-
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The Czechoslovak cyclotron

SLOV/001/60/000/007/002/004
D219/D305

half-lives, since the target can be exposed to radiation for a maximum period of 8 hrs. It is expected that the cyclotron will be put into test operation in the near future. There are 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ústav jaderného výzkumu, Praha-Řež (Nuclear Research Institute, Prague-Řež).

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The Czechoslovak cyclotron

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chamber. From the ion source, the ions are extracted by special electrodes connected to one of the dees, and enter the chamber for acceleration. Protons can be accelerated to an energy of 7 mev, deuterons to 12.5 mev, and alpha-particles to 25 mev. The accelerated beam is extracted from the chamber by the deflection plate which has a charge of -70 kv. Particles remaining in the chamber are shielded from the negative charge by a deflector blade which is made of a molybdenum foil; the extraction channel itself is lined with graphite. The high extraction efficiency of 30 - 50% is achieved by electrostatic focusing of the beam in the deflector channel. The system allows selective extraction of particles with a certain energy level. The concrete walls surrounding the cyclotron are 2.5 m thick, the doors are actually containers of a borax solution and are made of thick iron plates to intercept γ radiation. The cyclotron will be used for nuclear research, production of radioisotopes, etc. It is capable of producing radioactive Na, Cu, Mg, etc., through 1 hour exposure to an irradiation of several curie. It is advisable to produce only radioisotopes with short radioactive

X

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The Czechoslovak cyclotron

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remote-control equipment, i.e. target shifting, adjustment of magnetic-field azimuth, gas admission into the ion source, etc. The equipment is cooled with distilled water in a closed circuit with a heat exchanger. All sections exposed to radiation are kept under lower pressure to avoid contamination of the environment. The accelerator chamber, the rf section and the beam-extraction tube are evacuated by five diffusion pumps with a total capacity of 3,000 l/sec. The pressure inside the accelerator chamber during operation is 10^{-5} mm Hg. The self-excited rf oscillator has a frequency range of 8.3 - 16.6 Mc and can be operated either continuously with a frequency stability of 10^{-5} , or in pulses with a repetition frequency of 0.2 - 300 cps and a pulse duration of 100 μ sec - 60 sec. The remote control room has a table with the controls for the magnetic field, the rf oscillator, the ion source, beam extraction and target manipulation. The controls for water cooling and the vacuum system are installed on stands. The arc-type ion source has a heated tungsten or tantalum cathode and is installed in the center of the

Card 2/4

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23038
SLOV/001/60/000/007/002/004
D219/D305
AUTHOR: Habanec, Josef, Doctor of Natural Sciences
TITLE: The Czechoslovak cyclotron
PERIODICAL: Technika práce, no. 7, 1960, 566 - 571

TEXT: The article describes the cyclotron which was installed at the Ústav jaderného výzkumu (Nuclear Research Institute) in Řež near Prague. The equipment was delivered by the USSR and was assembled under the supervision of Soviet experts. The magnet weighs 120 tons and has pole shoes 120 cm in diameter. The total power input is 1 Mw. The required electric energy is produced by an attached power plant which has large generators supplying the stabilized feed current for the magnet (precision $3 \cdot 10^{-4}$), and the rf oscillator (adjustable output up to 120 kw); smaller generators supply the current for filament heating of the ion source (a-c of 5,000 cps), for focusing coils, for the deflector, for the arc of the ion source, and for charging the storage batteries. These batteries supply the signaling and

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HABANEC, J.

The first Czechoslovak cyclotron, Jaderna energie 6 no 4:109
Ap '60.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Electronics - Electron Discharge of Gas and Gas H-7
Discharge Apparatus

Abs Jour : R. F. Jour - Fizika, No 5, 1959, No 11123

Author : Habanec Josef
Inst : Institute for Nuclear Physics, Czechoslovak Academy of
Sciences, Prague, Czechoslovakia
Title : Effect of Oscillations on the Formation of Ions

Orig Pub : Slaboproudý obzor, 1958, 19, No 3, 140-143

Abstract : The author investigates theoretically and experimentally the effect of oscillations on the formation of ions in a discharge gap without a magnetic field. Under fixed values of the ratio of the time of flight of the electrons between electrodes and the period of the high frequency oscillations, the degree of ionization increases. -- Author's resume

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HABANEK Josef

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Nuclear Physics - Installations and Instruments. C-2
Methods of Measurement and Research

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1958, No 5262

Author : Habanec Josef

Inst : Not Given

Title : A Cyclotron for the Institute of Nuclear Physics of the Czecho-
slovak Academy of Sciences

Orig Pub : Jaderna energie, 1957, 3, No 5, 133-135

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

HABANEK, Josef

CZECH

13833. Resonant absorption elements employed in the acoustic environment of broadcasting studios.
J. HABANEK. *Slaboproudý Obzor*, 19, No. 11, 508-19 (1954) In Czech.

The natural frequencies and the conditions of maximum absorption (optimum matching), for a normal incidence of sound waves, are calculated for the following types of sound absorbers: (1) flat vibrating plates, (2) cylindrical resonators, (3) absorbing membranes, and (4) Helmholtz resonators with round and square apertures, with slots or filled with absorption materials. The theory is supplemented by experimental results, the measurements being carried out under the conditions of normal and diffuse incidence. Absorption curves for the plate and Helmholtz resonators as a function of the position of the absorption materials are reported; effect of the apertures on the absorption of Helmholtz resonators is examined. The vibrating plates, cylindrical reso-

nators and membranes are found to be satisfactory at low acoustic frequencies, while Helmholtz resonators are efficient absorbers in the medium frequency range.

J. S. SIDOROWICZ

HAGANES, Ivan

Scientific conference on the theme: Director in the enterprise management operations. Izv. org. 12 no. 4: 171-172 Ap '65.

1. research Institute of Mechanical Engineering and Electronics, Prague.

CAMRA, J., inz.; HABANEC, I., promovany ekonom

- Soviet conference of leading departments. Podn org 18
no.12:570-571 D '64.

HABANEC, B.; LAXOVA, R.

Cholangiocellular carcinoma with cirrhosis in a boy of
eight years. Neoplasma 10 no.4:419-426 '63.

1. Internal Department of the Faculty Children's Hospital,
IInd Pathologic-Anatomical Institute Purkyne's University,
Brno, CSSR.

(LIVER CIRRHOSIS, POSTNECROTIC)
(LIVER NEOPLASMS) (PATHOLOGY)

DLUHOS, M.; HABANEC, B.; SCHEJBAL, V.

Tumors of childhood in our practice. A statistical analysis of the necropsy material of the Second Institute of Pathological Anatomy, Medical Faculty, J.E. Purkyne University, Brno, autopsied in the years 1955-1961. Neoplasma 10 no.1:75-82 '63.

1. IIInd Institute of Pathological Anatomy, Medical Faculty, J.E.Purkyne University, Brno, CSSR.
(NEOPLASMS) (PATHOLOGY) (STATISTICS)

HUNKA, R.; FINTAJSLOVA, O.; HABANEC, B.; KOTULEK, M.

Cytomegaly in newborn infants. Cesk. pediat. 18 no.8:683-689
Ag '63.

1. II detska klinika lekarske fakulty UJEvP v Brne, prednosta
prof. dr. M. Toman II patologickoanatomicky ustav lekarske
fakulty UJEvP v Brne, prednosta prof. dr. M. Dluhos Kojenecky
ustav v Kyjove, vedouci MUDr. M. Kotulek.

(CYTOMEGALIC INCLUSION DISEASE)

(MATERNAL-FETAL EXCHANGE)

(BLOOD SEDIMENTATION)

(BRAIN DAMAGE, CHRONIC)

(FETAL DISEASES)

VITEK, Bohumil; HABANEK, Boris

Cor trileculare biventriculare with aortic coarctation of the infantile type and Patent ductus arteriosus with unusual electrocardiographic findings in a newborn infant. Cesk. pediat. 17 no.4:350-353 Ap '62.

1. II detska klinika University J. Ev. P. v Brne, prednosta akademik O. Teychl. II patologickoanatomicky ustav University J. Ev. P. v Brne, prednosta prof. MUDr. M. Dluhos.

(HEART DEFECTS CONGENITAL compl)
(DUCTUS ARTERIOSUS compl)
(AORTIC COARCTATION compl)
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY in inf & child)

HABANEK, Josef, RNDr.

Cyclotron for the Nuclear Physics Institute of the Czechoslovak
Academy of Sciences. Jaderna energie 3 no.5:133-135 My '57.

HABAN, J.; SLAVKA, J.

A case of Sturge-Weber disease. Cesk. dermat. 37 no.2:92-95 Apr '62.
Cesk. dermat. 37 no.2:92-95 Apr '62.

1. Slovensky ustav pre doskolovanie lekarov, dermatovenorologicka
katedra, prednosta MUDr. L. Emanuel Ocne oddelenie OUNZ v Trencine,
prednosta MUDr. J. Slavka.
(ANGIOMATOSIS case reports)

HABANEC, J. - Vol. 14, no. 5, May 1953. SLABOPROUDY OBZOR

Thirty years of the Czechoslovak broadcasting studios. p. 238.

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955
Uncl.

SCHEJBAL, V.; DLOHOC, M.; HABANEK, B.

Tumors of neuroectodermal tissue in childhood. II. Tumors of the peripheral nerves. Bratisl. lek. listy 44 no.12:725-727 D 31 '64

1. II. patologicko-anat. katedra lekarske fakulty University J.E. Purkyně v Brně (vedoucí - prof. MUDr. M. Hrubos, DrSc.).

HABANEK, B.; SCHEJBAL, V.; DLUHOS, M.

Tumors of neuroectodermal tissue in childhood. I. Central nervous system tumors. Bratisl. lek. listy 44 no.11:684-687 D 15 '64

1. II. patologicko-anatomicka katedra lekarske fakulty University J.E.Purkyne v Brne (vedouci - prof. MUDr. M. Dluhos, DrSc.).

VOLAKOVA,N.; JANDASEK,L.; HABANEC,B.; VEDROVA,D.; ZBYTOVSKY,B.; VOBECKY,J.

Epidemic of myocarditis in newborn infants caused by Coxsackie
B1 virus. Cesk. epidem. 13 no.2:88-95 8 My'64

1. Mikrobiologicky ustav lek.fak.UJEP, Brno; II. Patol.-anat.
ustav lek.fak. UJEP, Brno; I.Detska klinika lek. fak. UJEP,
Brno; OUNZ Boskovice a KHES v Brne.

*

HABAN, Michal, Ing.

Evaluation of the Danube navigation in the years 1961 and 1962.
Vodni hosp 13 no.5:186-187 '63.

1. Dunaj-Vah, Bratislava.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HABAN, J

Institute for the Further Education of Physicians
and Pharmacists (Ustav pre dalsie vzdelavanie a
farmaceutov), Bratislava; 2. Department of Dermato-
venerology (Katedra dermatovenerologie), Trencin

Bratislava, Lekarsky obzor, No 5, May 1966, pp 305-310

"Treatment of alopecia areata with Kromayer lamp."

KANTNER, Adalbert, dr.; HABAN, Jan, dr.

Rare primary scleroma in the palatine tonsil. Orv.Hetl.105
no.22:1035-1035 My 31 '64.

1. Allami Korhaz, Piestany (CSSR), Dermatologiai Osztaly es
Orvosi Tovabbkepzo Intezet, Trencin (CSSR), Dermatologiai
Osztaly.

HABAN, J.

Incontinentia pigmenti (Bloch-Sulzberger). Cesk. dermat. 40
no.4:253-255 Ag '65.

1. Dermato-venerologicka katedra Ustavu pre dalsie vzdelavanie
lekarov a farmaceutov v Trencine (veduci MUDr. L. Emanuel).

HABAN, J.

Congenital familial alopecia. Cesk. dermat. 39 no.4:240-243
Jl'64

1. Dermato-venerologicka katedra SUDL v Trencine; veduci:
MUDr. L. Emanuel.

HABAN, J.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

No academic degree indicated

Slovak Institute for Postgraduate Medical Training, Department of
Dermatology and Venerology (Slovensky ustav pre doskolovanie
lekarov, dermato-venerologicka katedra);
Head of the Department: L. EMANUEL, MD

Bratislava, Lekarsky Obzor, No 10, Oct 1962, pp 563-570

"Problems Related to Pityriasis Rosea."

HABAN, J.

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: /not given/

Affiliation: Department of Dermato-Venereology, Slovak Postgraduate
Medical Institute (Dermatovenerologické katedra Slovenského
ústavu pre doskolovanie lekárov) Trenčín. Head (Prednosta)
Dr. L. HABAN

Source: Bratislava, Lekarsky Obzor, Vol X, No 9, 1981; pp 547-551.

Data: "Importance of Group Examinations to Detect Dermatophytoses
of the Feet"

HABAL, Jaroslav; KLUMPAR, Ivan

Pilot plant measurement of the reaction heat. Chem
prum 14 no. 3: 124-128 Mr '64.

1. Zavody prumyslove automatizace National Enterprise
Prague, Pecky Branch (for Habal).
2. Zavody Vitezneho umora National Enterprise Hradec
Kralove, Project Department, Prague (for Klumpar).

HABAJ, B.

1944. The milk content and fat oxidizability of milk obtained from cows differing in their milk yields. E. Plandowski, B. Habaj, and B. Myciak. Bull. Acad. Polon. Sci. 1954, 4, 343-354 (Div. of Agric. Ind. Food Industries, Central Coll. of Agric., Warsaw, Poland). Milk obtained from cows of rich milk yields contains more proteins than milk from lower milk-producing animals. During February-April the butter fats from low milk-producing cows is more resistant to heating than those obtained from higher-producing cows.

E. M. RATTANABRY

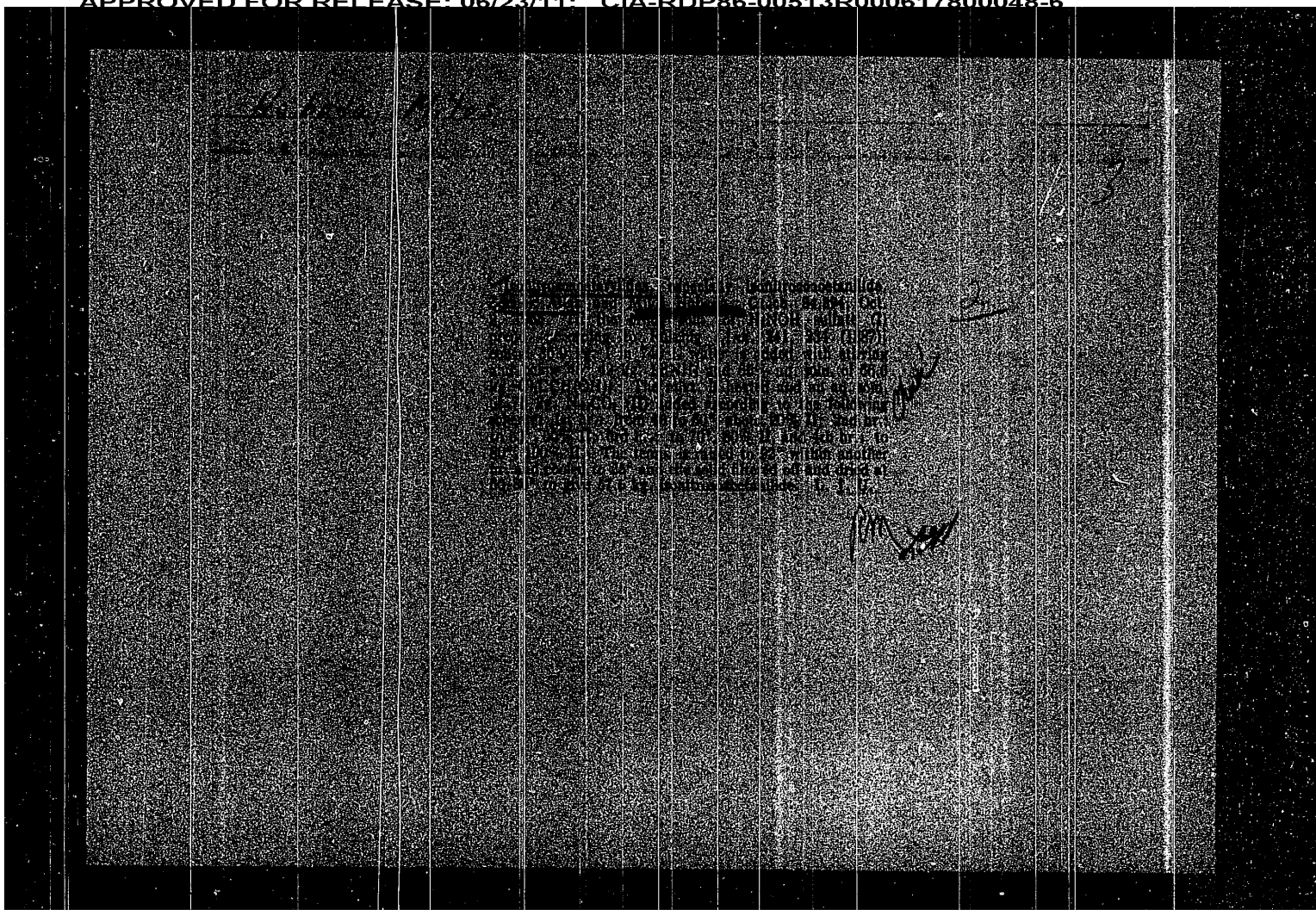
HAGARD, H

The calculated values of the ΔH of the reaction of the $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{MgBr}$ with the $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{MgBr}$ were -10.5 kcal/mole and -10.5 kcal/mole respectively. The ΔH of the reaction of the $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{MgBr}$ with the $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{MgBr}$ were -10.5 kcal/mole and -10.5 kcal/mole respectively. On the basis of the values of the ΔH of the reaction of the $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{MgBr}$ with the $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{MgBr}$ were -10.5 kcal/mole and -10.5 kcal/mole respectively. A composite of the values of the ΔH of the reaction of the $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{MgBr}$ with the $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{MgBr}$ were -10.5 kcal/mole and -10.5 kcal/mole respectively. A method of Kander and Brinkley (C.A. 41, 1966) was applied for the reaction and found to be very rapid and satisfactory.

2
HAGARD, H

ADW
PM

8006



HABADY, MILOS

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48
Apr. 10, 1954
General and Physical Chemistry

(2)

Compressibility of hydrogen. Milos Habady and Jiri Hajda. Chem. Průmysl 3, 68-72 (1953). Progress of hydrogenation in an autoclave is established by checking the decrease of pressure of H. The method is superior to the one that requires analyses of many samples of the liquid from the autoclave. However, accurate compressibility factors of H are important for exact calcs. Published values of these factors vary. New tables of the factors were calcd. from: $\log Z = (BP/Z + CP^2/Z^2) \log e + \log T - \log 1.000618 - \log 273.16$, where Z is the compressibility factor, $B = 0.0055478 T^{-1/2} - 0.036877 T^{-3/2} - 0.22004 T^{-5/2}$, $C = 0.004788 T^{-1/2} - 0.04053 T^{-3/2}$, and P = pressure in atm.

V. J. Hendel

11-55-1

HAFADA, MIOS

HAFADA, MIOS. Katalyticka hydrogenace. Vyd. 1. Praha. Státní nakl.
technické literatury, 1953. 138 p. Catalytic hydrogenation. 1st ed.
illus., bibl., index, tables

SCIENCE
Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accessions, Vol. 5, no. 5, May 1956

HABADA, M.		1ST AND 2ND SERIES		100 AND 4TH SERIES	
BC		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX		1-3	
Influence of structure of olefines on the iodine value. S. LANDA and M. HABADA (Chem. Listy, 1937, 31, 4-10).—The I val. obtained for Δ^6-hexadecene (I), β-methyl-Δ^6-heptadecene (II), and γ-ethyl-Δ^6-octadecene (III) are unaffected by varying the duration of reaction from 0.5 to 24 hr. In presence of excess of reagent normal I val. are obtained for (I) and (II) (methods of HALL and of HANUS), and abnormally high val. for (III), β-propyl-Δ^6-nonadecene, ϵ-butyl-Δ^6-eicosene, α,α-diphenyl-Δ^6-hazadecene, and β,β-diethyltetradecane-Δ^6-diene. The I val. are at a max. for the freshly prepared olefins, and fall more rapidly with time for dienes than for mono-olefins. It is concluded that the I val. is not of great val. in the analysis of mineral oils. R. T.					
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION EDOUY SYMBOLISM EDOUY NIV ONY ONE EDOUY SYMBOLISM EDOUY NIV ONY ONE					

COMMON ELEMENTS										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX									
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
# HABADA, M.										BC									
Preparation of diethyltetradecane. S. LANDA and M. HABADA (Coll. Czech. Chem. Comm., 1936, B, 473-478).—Et₂ sebacate and MgEtBr give γ-diethyltetradeca-γ-diol, m.p. 50°, slowly dehydrated by ZnCl₂ at 115° to γ-diethyl-Δ^6-tetradecadiene, b.p. 168°/16 mm., which with KMnO₄ gives tetradeca-γ-dione, m.p. 79°, and with H₂-Ni at >190°/112 atm. yields γ-diethyltetradecane, b.p. 161°/2 mm., m.p. about -30°. R. S. C.										12-3									
ASB-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										E2									
MATERIALS INDEX										RELATION									
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									

Displacement of the...

S/058/62/000/011/018/061
A062/A101

obtained data has shown that the positions of the fluorescence bands I and II are in a linear dependence on the function $(n^2-1)/(2n^2+1)$. The authors discuss this experimental fact, which is in agreement with the results obtained by a number of authors for other compounds, and express the opinion that it is due to the influence exerted on the spectra positions by intermolecular interactions of an induction-polarization character.

N. Bekhsliyev

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/058/62/000/011/018/061
A062/A101

AUTHORS: Mihul, C., Pop, V., Haba, M.

TITLE: Displacement of the fluorescence spectra of solutions of anthracene and 9, 10-dibromoanthracene as a function of the properties of the solvent

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 11, 1962, 72, abstract 11V488
("Studii și cercetări științ. Acad. RPR Fil. Iași. Fiz. și științe tehn.", 1960, v. 11, no. 2, 175 - 181, Rumanian; summaries in Russian and French)

TEXT: An investigation was effected on the fluorescence spectra of solutions of anthracene (I) and 9, 10-dibromoanthracene (II) in a large set of different organic solvents at room temperature. As solvents use was made of methyl, ethyl, buthyl and n-propyl alcohols, ethyl ether, acetone, acetic acid, chloroform, CCl_4 , benzol, pyridine, chlorobenzol, bromobenzol, quinoline and 1-bromonaphthalene. It was found that the fluorescence spectra of the two investigated substances shift in a monotonous way to the long wavelength region as the refraction index n of the solvent increases. A quantitative treatment of the

Card 1/2

Comitetul de redacție "Studii și Cercetări științifice"

HAAZ, Istvan

Eotvos and paleomagnetism. Fiz szemle 14 no. 2: 50-55 F '64.

1. Eotvos Lorand Geofizikai Intezet, Budapest.

HAAZ, Istvan

Determination of vertical and oblique layers with gravitational and magnetic effects on the ground of measured anomalies. Geofiz kozl 13 no.1 83-121 '64.

HAAZ, I.B.

Determination of the magnetic properties of rocks in the
geomagnetic research performed by the Hungarian State Roland
Eotvos Geophysical Institute. Geofiz kozl 12 no.3/4:79-84
'64.

POSGAY, Karoly; HAAZ, Istvan, dr.

Synoptic chart of magnetic components of Hungary and their interpretation. Geofiz kozl 11 no.1/4:78-99 '62.

1. Lorand Eotvos Hungarian State Institute of Geophysics.

HAAZ. I.B.

The temperature effect in measuring with the BMZ. Acta techn Hung
30 no.3/4:463-466 '60. (EEAI 10:4)
(Temperature)

ALBERT, Anna, dr.; HAAZ, Istvan, dr.

Development of the principle of the small square. Pt.2. Geod kart 12
no.3:193-201 '60. (EEAI 10:3)
(Square)

HAAS, J. P. Une generalisation du theoreme de Simmons.

Acta Sci. Math. Szeged 17 (1956), 41-44.

Let X be a binomial random variable with probabilities

$$P(X=k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} \text{ and suppose that } 0 < p < 1.$$

Denote by $P_1 = P(X \leq np-1)$, $P_2 = P(X \geq np)$, then $P_1 > P_2$. The author proves this theorem which is a generalization of a result of Simmons (Proc. London Math. Soc. 26 (1953), 290-323). This generalization is however not quite new since Erdős and Rényi (Gloria. Ist. Ital. Attuari 10 (1937), 123-243; J. Math. Pures Appl. (9) 10 (1941), 1-16; MR 1, 246; 3, 1) obtained a stronger result which includes also an estimate of $1 - P_1 - P_2$.

E. Lukacs (Washington, D.C.)

Math 1-FW
2

8m2 JH

HAAZ, Istvan Bela

Determination of the dip, density and magnetizability of a stratum
with gravitational and magnetic effect. Geofiz kozl 4 no.2:45-56
'55.

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Differences in the geomagnetic elements among the observatories in
Budakeszi, Pruhonice and Ogyalla. Geofiz kozl 3 no.1/11:157-167
'54.

MACHAN, Josef; HANZ, Vladimir, inv.

Calculation of the maximum data from a nomogram. Part a
celulosa 19 no.2:2 of cover, 62, 3 of cover P164.

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Seminar on paper pulp milling. Papir a celuloza 18 no.8:
170-171 Ag'63.

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Technology, automation and qualification. Papir a celuloza
17 no.11:254-255 II '62.

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cardboard factories. p. 245. PAPIR A CELULOSA. (Ministerstvo
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HAASZ, Svatopluk, inz.

New machines and methods for paper sorting. Papir a celulosa
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1. Chemoprojekt, Prague.

HAASZ, Svatopluk, ins.

Remarks on power saving in the operation of paper machines. Papir a
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Comparison of blood proteins in diarrhea and in other conditions in children. Cas. lek. cesk. 95 no.5:118-121 3 Feb 56.

1. Z I. detske kliniky, prednosta prof. Dr. J. Svejcar.
(DIARRHEA, in infant and child,
blood proteins in, comparison with other cond.(Cz))
(BLOOD PROTEINS, in various diseases,
diarrhea in child., comparison with other pathol.
cond. (Cz))

HOMOLKA, J.; MYDLIL, V.; Technicka spoluprace: MOJZIS, J.; HAASOVA, E.

Quantitative and qualitative considerations on blood proteins
in children. Cas. lek. cesk. 95 no.5:113-118 3 Feb 56.

1. Z. I. detske kliniky v Praze, prednosta prof. Dr. J. Svejcar.
(BLOOD PROTEINS, determination,
in child., qualitative & quantitative aspects.
(Cz))

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Information on the study trip to the German Democratic Republic.
Elektrotechnik 20 no.4:2 of cover Ap '65.

HAASE, Z.

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slavsky and others. Reviewed by Zdenek Haase. 443-444

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Activity of the Czechoslovak Scientific Technical Society in
maintenance of electric equipment. Tech praca 15 no.4:312-313
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HAASE, Zdenek

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Problems of electrical equipment maintenance. Stroj vyr 10
no.7:361 '62.

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tech obzor 53 no.4:234-235 Ap '64.

L 9599-66 EWP(j)/T/ENP(t)/ENP(n)/ENP(b) IJP(c) JD/JW/RM

ACC NR: AP6002228

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0043/65/000/002/0167/0171

AUTHOR: Haase, W.

ORG: Institute for Physical Chemistry, Friedrich Schiller University, Jena (Institut für Physikalische Chemie der Friedrich-Schiller Universität)

TITLE: Crystal chemistry of the hydroxofluoro complexes of As and Sb [paper presented at the Symposium on the Structure and Properties of Coordinated Compounds held in Bratislava from 2 to 4 September 1964]

SOURCE: Chemické Zvesti, no. 3, 1965, 167-171

TOPIC TAGS: crystal chemistry, crystal structure, intermolecular complex, arsenic compound, antimony compound, fluorine compound, coordination chemistry, hydroxyl group, crystallography

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ABSTRACT: A review of the known crystal structures of type ABF_6 , where A = alkali, B = P, As and Sb, is presented. Crystal-chemical data concerning $K(AsF_6OH)$ and $K(AsF_6(OH_2))$ are presented. The atomic distances allow an interpretation of the structure of polyfluoroarsenates and antimonates. The author sincerely thanks Prof.-Dr. Dunken and Prof.-Dr. Kolditz for the support on this work and for reading of the manuscript. Orig. art. has: 3 tables. [JPRS]

SUB-CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: none / OTH REF: 012

Card 1/1

HAASE J2405/24

Yellow direct dyes for vegetable fibers and regenerated cellulose. Jaroslav Haase, Czech. 85,331, Dec. 1, 1956. Alk. oxidation of aq. solns. of monoazo dyes of the type $(SO_3H)_2Ar(NH_2)N:NAr'NHX$ ($X = H, Ac, HO_2CCO$) yields very fast dyes in various tints. An aq. soln. of 63.9 g. Na salt of 1-(4-oxyaminophenylazo)-2-naphthylamine-3,6-disulfonic acid is made alk. with 2 g. aq. NaOH soln. (d. 1.23), treated at 25-7° with 140 g. of 16% soln. of NaOCl, and kept 12 hrs. at 35° while stirring. The reaction mixt. is heated 4-8 hrs. to 70° and cooled down to 50°. The prod. dye is filtered and washed with a 10% soln. of NaCl. Czech. 85,331. Alk. oxidation of aq. solns. of aromatic amino sulfonic acids contg. a triazole ring yields dyes characterized by great fastness to light, Cl, H₂O, and washing. The Na salt of 2-(2-aminophenyl)naphtho-11',2',4,5-tetraol-3',6'-disulfonic acid (6.4 g.) is dissolved in 300 ml. water, made alk. with NaOH, and treated with 110 g. of 16% NaOCl at 25-7°. The reaction mixt. is stirred 12 hrs. under 35° while heated to 70° and cooled down to 50°. The prod. dye is filtered and washed with a 10% soln. of NaCl. L. I. Erbenek

CA

HAASE, J.

7

Diazo compounds. IV. Determination of primary aromatic amines by the nitrite titration in hydrotropic agents. Jaroslav Haase (Czechoslovak Chem. Works, Pardubice, Rybitví). *Chem. Zvesti* 45, 499 (1951). Cf. Allan and Dobás, C. I. 45, 2002. Aromatic amines whose salts and diazo derivatives are slightly sol. in dil. acids were successfully titrated with NaNO_2 soln. (indicator: starch-KI paper) in 40% aq. soln. of Na *m*-xylenesulfonate; about 50 ml. of the soln. was used for each g. of amine. The method was tested on p - $\text{O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{NH}_2$, 1-aminonaphthalene, 2-aminonaphthalene, 7-sulfonic, 1-aminonaphthalene, 8-sulfonic, 1-aminonaphthalene, 4-sulfonic, 1-aminonaphthalene, 8-sulfonic, 2-(*p*-aminophenyl)-6-methylbenzothiazole, 7-sulfonic, 1-aminonaphthalene, 4-sulfonic, 1,4-diaminostilbene, 2,2'-di-sulfonic acids, and on 1-aminonaphthalene and primidol-sulfonic acid. M. Hudlický.

RICHTER, Hans (Lipce); HAASE, Gunter (Drezda); BARTHEL, Hellmuth (Drezda)

Periglacial characteristics under continental climate. Foldr.
kozl. 11 no.3:234-241 '63.

HAASE, Andrzej; BINIECKI, Stanislaw

Synthesis of 3-(3'-pyridyl)- and 3-(4'-pyridyl)-s-triazol-(b)-phthalazine and of 3-(3'-pyridyl)- and 3-(4'-pyridyl)-6-phenyl-s-triazol-(b)-pyridazine. Acta pol. pharm. 18 no.6:461-469 '61.

1. Z Zakladu Technologii Chemicznej Srodkow Leczniczych Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr St. Biniecki.
(PYRIDINES chem) (HETEROCYCLIN COMPOUNDS chem)

POLAND / Organic Chemistry. Synthesis.

G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 7, 1959, 23426

Abstract: than the latter. Hydrochloride of 1,4-bis-(carboethoxy-hydrazino)-phthalazine, melt. p. 207° (dissoc.), synthesized from II in an analogous way, is deprived of hypotensive properties. 3-(pyridyl-3')-symm-triazolo-[b]-phthalazine, melt. p. 215-216°, and 3-(pyridyl-4')-symm-triazolo-[b]-phthalazine, melt. p. 253-254°, are formed by the interaction of I with hydrochlorides of nicotinic (III) and isonicotinic acids respectively in pyridine. A similar condensation of 3-hydrazino-6-phenylpyridazine, melt. p. 145-145° with III and IV results in 3-(pyridyl-3')-6-phenyl-symm-triazolo-[b]-pyridazine, melt. p. 188-189°, and 3-(pyridyl-4')-6-phenyl-symm-triazolo-[b]-pyridazine, melt. p. 306-307°, respectively. The synthesis of hydrochlorides of

Card 2/3

POLAND / Organic Chemistry. Synthesis.

G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 7, 1959, 23426

Author : Bibiecki, S.; Haase, A.; Izdebski, J.; Kesler, E.;
Rylski, L.

Inst : Academy of Sciences of Poland

Title : Some Phthalazine and Pyridazine Derivatives as
Potential Hypotensive Agents.

Orig Pub: Bull. Acad. polon. sci. Ser. sci. chim., geol. et
geogr., 1958, 6, No 4, 227-233.

Abstract: A preliminary report on the research for new hypo-
tensive agents close to 1-hydrazinophthalazine
(I) and 1,4-dihydrazinophthalazine (II). Hydro-
chloride of N-carbethoxy-N'-phthalazinohydrazine,
melt. p. 212° (dissoc.), was obtained from I and
 $\text{ClCOOC}_2\text{H}_5$. That hydrochloride, preserving the
hypotensive properties of I, is 4 times less toxic

Card 1/3

G-12

HAAS, Wiktor; RZUCIDLO, Zbigniew

A case of congenital cardiac defect with dilatated bronchial arteries. Pat.polska 10 no.3:357-365 '59.

1. Z I Kliniki Pediatrycznej A.M. we Wroclawiu. Kierownik: prof. dr Hanna Hirszfeldowa. Z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej A.M. we Wroclawiu. Kierownik: prof.dr Zygmunt Albert.
(HEART DEFECT CONGENITAL compl.)
(BRONCHI blood supply)